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Weather Forecast for Wednesday. Washington, Oct. 26.-For Oklahoma and Indian Territory-Generally fair, preceded

by showers Wednesday morning; much For Missouri-Rain, probably turning into ow in extreme northwest portion, probably clearing and much colder Wednesday

afternoon or night; northeast winds becoming north. Kansas-Snow followed by weather and much colder Wednesday afternoon; north winds.

CURRENCY REFORM.

It is generally understood that one of the important subjects congress will consider this winter is the remodeling of the country's banking and currency laws. That any effective work can be accomplished along this line may well be doubted, for the senate is not in sympathy with the administration's financial views; but an honest effort will be made nevertheless, and the blame for failure, if failure result, will not rest on the Republican party. Men of recognized standing as financiers

seem to think the attainment of such a currency and banking system as the country needs is only a matter of time. The present agitation and resistance to sound money principles are the storm before the calm. In an address before the American Bankers' Association, last summer, Mr. Eckels, who probably knows as much about finance as any other man of his age in the land, voiced this opinion. "I have never in the past," said Mr. Eckels, "wavered in the belief, nor do I now, that in the end we will be possessed of a banking and currency system so strong as to make impregnable the country's credit. It is possible that before the nation's financial structure rests upon a foundation firm as the eternal hills, the American people will be called upon to pass through the awful experience and loss which would follow in the wake of unchecked paper and silver fiatism. But at last, no matter how long the struggle or how great the sufferings. with the acquiescence of all, the monetary principles which accord with the world's business experience, financial research and every dictate of common honesty, will here prevail in complete and enduring triumph."

There is a "possibility," perhaps, that the country may have to go through a period of "awful experience and loss," resulting from an experiment with "unchecked paper and silver fiatism," but happily there is no probability of such a calamity. All the signs at present indicate that when the country saved itself from these dangers last November, it made a turning point in its history, and will not be seriously threatened by them again during the present generation. It will probably take another campaign to put the finishing touches on the good work, but the main task has been accomplished. The wriggling serpent can do no harm after its

M'NALL'S MORAL WEAKNESS.

The recent exposures of the methods employed by Webb McNail, insurance commissioner of Kansas, in the "examination" of Eastern insurance companies give additional emphasis to the fact that a mar who lives on the reputation of his honesty alone, unsupported by more positive moral qualities, is usually a demagogue and a fraud. Lack of wisdom and inability to comprehend the rights of both private and corporate interests are no proof of integrity. The history of morals proves that in the metallurgy that refines character negative purity cannot be isolated; it is found only where there exists positive vir-

The Populist party was founded with the idea that all that is necessary to cure the evils of our public life is to get men of ability out of the offices and fill these places of trust with poor and honest nobodies. Poor men they have found in abundance-poor in every sense of the word; but they are learning by sore experience that a man is not necessarily a saint simply because he is an ignoramus, and that brains and conscience are not always in inverse ratio.

BRYAN'S RETREAT. One after another Mr. Bryan's positions slip out from under him. Last year he confidently asserted that the election of McKinley would mean panic and speedy ruln for the country. McKinley was elected, but there was no panic and no ruin, Whereupon Mr. Bryan again took the platform and solemnly warned the country that the promised prosperity under the gold standard would never come. But prosperity came along swiftly and bountifully-so swiftly and bountifully that it almost swept the words out of the calamity howler's mouth. Again Mr. Bryan rose and explained that the coming of prosperity was not due to Republican success or the defeat of free silver, but was all on account of the famine in India. Nothing had gone up in price, he declared, except wheat,

This last argument was made in all Mr Eryan's recent speeches, but it will have to be abandoned also, for its falseness is so apparent that even Bryan will not have the face to voice it much longer. The agricultural department at Washington has issued a table showing a marked advance in a number of farm products since last winter. Rye has gone up 191/2 cents a bushel, potatoes have doubled in price, lambs bring \$1.25 a head more, butter is up several cents a pound and still rising, hides are worth (cents more, and there is a general and healthy appreciation of farm products all along the line. Nor is the advance confined to agriculture. Within the last few weeks Alabama iron, for instance, has risen 5 cents a ton, and notice of a voluntary in state has been given-the first since 1892. Other lines of industry are likewise resconding to the demands of reviving busi-

ness, and evidences of general and wide-

stread prosperity are on every hand. About the only thing now left the "boy orator" is to take Jerry Simpson's cue and announce that the good times are transitory and will soon give way to panic and ruin on a scale the country never witnessed before in all its history. This is the calamity howler's "last ditch," and Bryan is now

THE CHICAGO Y. W. C. A. The treatment received by Miss Annabel

Farmer at the hands of the Chicago Young Women's Christian Association is calculated to bring severe censure upon this organization, especially upon its Chicago branch

Miss Farmer according to her generally redited story, was allowed to make her ome with the association as long as she could pay for her board and lodging, but as soon as her funds were exhausted she was turned out, notwithstanding the fact that she had made a diligent but futile effort to find employment and the further fact that she had no place to go. Alone and friendless in a great city, to which she was an absolute stranger, she was allowed to drift with whatever current her tendencies or necessities might take her.

It is only fair to the association at large to say that such treatment is not characteristic. Most of its branches are conducted in conformity with its avowed principles-those of Christian promotion and charitable helpfulness. Unfortunately, however, the authoritative offices are ometimes given to people wholly lacking in true Christian spirit or in ordinary judgment and their mistakes do more to liseredit the organization than could any set opposition to it.

Even the hotel in which Miss Farmer found temporary refuge after she was driven from the home that should have protected her gave her more consideration than did the young women's association, for it allowed her to remain one week without demanding payment of her bill. The Chicago association should not sing "Rescue the Perishing" until it shows a disposition to protect the perishable.

BOURKE COCKRAN FOR TRACY.

As the New York mayoralty election approaches, interest in the campaign is in tensified by numerous surprises. With six candidates in the field, each of whose adherents are claiming victory, and with political lines considerably shaken up, the race is attended by even more excitement than would naturally be created by the importance of selecting the first mayor of Greater New York.

The latest surprise is the announcement that Bourke Cockran, for a long time one of the leaders of Tammany and one of the most persuasive orators in the country, will come out publicly in favor of General Tracy's candidacy. Cockran took an uncompromising stand against the Chicago platform and identified himself with the sound money Democracy. If Tammany had not endeavored to conciliate the Bryanites, he would doubtless have remained with the "Tigers" in the municipal campaign.

But Cockran's turning to Tracy is only conspicuous instance of a general tendency. Tracy is the only straightout candidate of a great party. Every other nomnce is in a more or less ambiguous light and is employing conciliations and subterfuges to secure votes. General Tracy is the representative of the Republican party and of the Republican party only. His greatest strength lies in this distinct and ed, are not a matter of speculation. There is no danger through his election that the city will be plunged into doubtful experiments or unsafe methods, or that it will be plundered by gang politicians.

For these reasons the thoughtful voters of New York, those who are inclined to be independent in their support, will give the Republican ticket very favorable consideration under existing circumstances, whether they are Republicans or not. General Tracy may not be elected, but the longer the canvass continues the better his chances become.

WATER FRONT LITIGATION.

In nearly every city where there is a valuable water front there is frequent and costly litigation between the municpality and property owners over the right and title to accretions, known as "made ground," or the natural margin between high and low water. Chicago has spent vast sums of money protecting her lake front against the encroachments of the Illinois Central railroad. It is not improbable that Kansas City will have some difficulty in establishing her rights to certain lands along the Missouri river. New York has for years been involved in suits relating to her extensive shore lines, but her troubles seem to be at an end, for an important case, involving all the essential points in controversy has been finally and absolutely decided in favor of the city.

This suit was brought against the city by Henry W. Sage, who claimed that, as owner of the original shore line from Ninety-fourth to Ninety sixth street, he was entitled to all the acquisitions made by the city in filling in a wide strip of the tidewater district. Three years ago the case was decided in the supreme court against Mr. Sage, but it was carried to the appellate division of the supreme court where the previous decision has just been affirmed. Thus the city has secured a

clear title to lands valued at \$45,000,000. If the suit had gone against the city there would have been numerous other claims, as the whole shore line of Manhattan island is similarly affected. The decision establishes the city's rights to its extensive shore line and consequently promotes its commercial security, which has been disturbed for years by these pending

Two Imperial Anachronisms.

From the New York Times. No wonder the czar and the kaiser hug and kiss each other like a pair of boarding school misses every time they meet. These potentates occupy a peculiar and some what pathetic position in the world, much like that in which the last two mammoths or the last two ichthyosaurs found themselves in the days when all other members of their race had disappeared. Who would have been heartless enough to laugh if the great creatures had fallen on each other's necks and demonstrated an affection ridiculous only in beings with other objects upon which to lavish their emotions? The kniser and the czar belong to a vanishing species. They are anachronistic, and they know it, and naturally they seek sympathy where

A Man's Idea.

it is to be found.

From the Cleveland Leader. "Do you believe it is true that George Washington never told a lie?" "I don't know. But if he didn't. Martha NOTES AND NOTIONS.

The recent exhibition of the New York Prison Association made a striking dis-play of the mechanical products of the state prisons. Aside from the fact that the offenders against society are now forced to occupy themselves in useful vocations, this exhibit means simply this: that the criminal classes are capable under good teachers of acquiring the mechanic arts with the same facility and thoroughness as other people. There was no reason to think otherwise. While many of the inmates of the penitentiaries were already more or less expert mechanics, a much larger proportion were not, and their inability to earn a good living probably had much to do with their violation of law. The reflection suggests itself that it would be much better for society to teach these men a first-class trade as a preventive, rather than depend upon it for a cure after the offense has been committed and the stigma fixed on character If the state may force the offender to learn a trade, why should it not confer the same blessing on all its willing citi-

Lord Kelvin, the great physicist, has been a professor in the University of Glasgow for more than fifty years. He has done more than any other man for the theoretical and practical advance of the remarkable science of which he is still the worthiest exponent. Yet it is told of recent visit to the works of the General Electric Company, of Schenectady, that he carried with him a little green notebook, into which he was constantly entering figures and formulae. There is the sign of the genuine scientist as distinguished from the showy popularizer of the products of other men's researches. Your popularizer and your sham scientist generally know it all, that is, want the public to think them infallible: your true scholar never hesitates to let it be known that he is still learning, and that anyone who can give him a new notion is his

At Negada on the Nile, not far from Thebes, de Morgan has recently discov-ered a burial mound, the output of which will probably be of extraordinary historical value. Out of a main gallery twentyone rooms opened, the walls of all covered with hieroglyphic inscriptions and pictures. The rooms were floored with granite, while the cellings were constructed of sun-dried brick. Some of the inscriptions, though clear enough, were more remote than any with which the explorer was ac quainted. In a central chamber was a sarcophagus, with the mummy of a peronage evidently a prince, the inner case being covered with hieroglyphics. And in each of the remaining chambers were a number of sarcophagi, the number not re-There were in the tomb, besides bas reliefs, vases, pieces of furniture statuettes and carved wood figures. All together this promises to be one of the most valuable archaeological discoveries of recent years.

The situation in the courtroom in the Schlegel trial last Thursday points a moral, or perhaps one should say an immoral, that cries loudly for correction. The rule of publicity in criminal cases can be desome supposed guarantee of safety and protection to the accused. But certainly the presence of a miscellaneous public does not affect the safety of the accused, while it is quite sure that it affords an opportunity to pander to a morbld and indecent curiosity. In case of disorder the judge has the power to clear the courtroom. In divorce cases and others, like this Schlegel case, which promise to bring out testimony that flatters a ghoulish libidinosity, the public should be excluded from the start, and only the relatives of the families, or a limited number of personal friends, admitted on the especial request of the parties. What signify any laws against indecency while such evi dence as that Mrs. Schlegel gave is recited before the general public?

Rev. Mr. Edward L. Pell, of Richmond Va., is gathering material for an account negro by the people of the South before war. This is a very good notion. There are plenty of people in the North who still ve that the only interest of the South in the slaves was a material and selfish interest, and that the moral elevation was always incidental to the free use of the In fact, however intended, the merciless discipline of the lash was one of the dements of improvement for the negro character. But that was not all. The south was full of kind hearts before the war as well as since, and slavery was an inherited curse for the owner as well as for the slave. Thomas Jefferson and Stone wall Jackson were by no means the only masters who seriously treated their own ership as a God-given responsibility. Mr. Pell's work, if well done, will help to bring us to a better understanding of one an

Professor Schmoller has just been in augurated as rector of the University of Berlin. It was to conteract the infl of Schmoller that the emperor caused Professor Reinhold to be called to the Prus sian capital. But the democratic constitution of the university allows the choice of the majority of the faculty to prevail, and Wilhelm the Small has not yet venured to attack the constitution of the Prussian universities. In his inaugural adlress. Schmoller said: "One who does not stand on the foundation of modern scientitic scholarship, and who has not adopted the modern economic theories and methods, who represents the interests of classes and not the interests of the whole of society, is no fit teacher." At the same time he emarked that the systems of Adam Smith and Karl Marx and their tendencies are out of date. The conservative Germans find socialism in this, but it is not easy for an

American to see where it comes in. Mr. Henry D. Lloyd wants reformers to abstain from hunting the mythical philoso pher's stone and join with him in securing an eight-hour day for the laborer. Lloyd wants an eight-hour day in order that there may be more days to offer to the unemployed. He means very plainly that the workman who now works ten hours is to put up with eight-tenths of what he now gets. Recognizing what Mr. Lloyd tells us is beyond question with well in-formed people, that the greatest blessing to be desired by all kinds of workers i elsure, it is proposed by this reformer to force leisure upon an unwilling world. Sometimes, and it's then that we think them in their senses. Mr. Lloyd and other reformers talk as if employment were about the greatest blessing in the world. You can ecognize an impractical theorist some times by his telling you that everybody idmits a proposition which more than half the people in the world don't admit. If eight hours' work legitimately, well and good; if they willingly give up part of their work to the unemployed, well and ood; but leisure is not by any means the greatest blessing in the world. On the con-

Next to the municipal election in Nev York city, the people of Kansas are interested in the county election in Shawne ounty. It is not only the question between the Republican party and the Demo-Pocombination, but it is a straight fight between a wide open policy and a strict en-forcement of the law policy. As usual when it comes to that sort of pass, the Republican candidate is the representative of law and order. The election will be regarded as in a sense representative for the entire state, and should it go for the Populist candidate for sheriff the advo-cates of resubmission will feel that they have gained a point. But the combination of a straight Republican nomination with the issue of obedience to the constitution of the state ought to beat the combination of Democracy, Populism and Lawlessness-and we have confidence enough in Shawne

MISSOURI POINTS.

Mr. Snare has become proprietor of a restaurant in Chillicothe. If there is any-thing in a name he ought to be able to provide tempting lunches.

A quail a day for thirty days would represent an expense for raw material of \$600 if bought at the figure a Springfield man, who had killed one out of season, paid the other day. His fine and costs amounted to

Three venerable but healthy and vigorous Holt county citizens reside in Oregon whose combined ages aggregate 274 years, an average of more than 30 each. They are Ro-land Burnett, born in 1803; Samuel Shutts, 1865, and Adrian Hoblitzell, 1809. Talk will be cheaper than ever in Chilli-

cothe after November 1, that is, if it's "hello" talk. The telephone company there has reduced residence rates to \$1 a month, and announces its willingness to contract for one year or ten on that basis. Ex-State Senator Berry Thurman, of La-

profession, and insists, in connection with is declaration that he is wholly out of politics, that he must not even be "men-tioned" as a state ticket possibility. A Vernon county man fell to the ground, distance of forty feet, from the top of a

becan tree where he was gathering nuts.

he other day, and beyond the fracture of he bones in his wrists suffered no material injury. And the fellow was sober, too. Apparently there ought to be money for meone in locating additional cold storage acilities in Southwest Missouri. Reports from there are to the effect that thousands

Holt county people are boasting, and with excellent cause, that it required the equivalent of 184 special trains of twenty cars each to move the surplus cattle, hogs, wheat, corn, apples and canned goods pro luced in that fertile section of the perial state" during one year.

Paul, Minn., to be held for the spring mar-

The value of the output of the lead and zinc mines in the Jasper county district last week was more than \$40,000 greater than for a corresponding period last year-a fact, the Joplin News thinks, that ought to make the miner who voted the Repubican ticket last fall proud of that act all the rest of his life.

A Platte county weather sharp comes to the front with a statement that the coldest winter in Northwest Missouri for years was succeeded by an unusually torrid summer, and he asserts that a hot summer like that of the present year is never followed by a hard winter. The goose-bon prognostication will now be awaited with special interest.

Frank C. Hubbard, who is to be chief deputy United States marshal in the Indian Territory, is a former student of Drury college at Springfield. for a time, he was connected with the Jop lin Herald. He went from Joplin to the territory, and has been connected with the Muskogee Phoenix a number of years. He is rated as one of the best newspaper men in that section.

A Nevada man who has made a specialty of weather observations for many years says that the drouth of the fall of 1867 was from a frost the latter part of October there was no moisture until the last nigh of November, when there was a four-inch light showers gave temporary relief, but practically the period without rain extended fifteen months, or until the following Sentember Corn sold in that locality the authority quoted declares, at from \$1.20 to \$2 per bushel.

A Joplin man who drove through the ter ltery last Saturday reports having witnessed a "ghost dance." which has been in near the junction of Spring and Grand rivers for several days past. It is being participated in by a large number of Peoria Indians, who are endeavoring to keep on earth the departing spirit of one of their number, Jim Buffalo, who is quite ill nd is supposed to be dying. They have drum which is constructed of a small keg with a head of deer skin. This is beater with a stick, and makes a noise that car be heard for a considerable distance. The up their gyrations until they become ex bausted. This they will continue until Jim Buffalo either dies or recovers.

"Uncle" Lee Adams, of Sparta, Christian cunty, claims a liberal share of the honor due the pioneer settlers of the Ozarks. He has lived in that section since 1833, and is row 83 years old. He came to Southwest Missouri in the fall of the memorable me teoric shower now sixty-four years ago and witnessed that wonderful night at the compfire of a moving family near the Mis sissippl river. He describes "the falling of stars" with great vividness still, ar tells how his mother was frightened at the awful spectacle in the heavens. Those were not the days of scientific attainments mong the masses of the people, and not one person in a hundred had any knowledge of the nature of meteors and their periodic appearance in the earth's atmos there. These shooting bodies were though by many to be actual stars plunging headlong through space, and, of course, the for timid people. "Uncle" Lee says that his first sight of the meteors was through a rent in the wagon sheet. For hours the whole heavens, from horizon to zenith, were illuminated by the magnificent display of the celestial fireworks. That was right of terror throughout the Unite States. Thousands of people believed that the day of doom was at hand, and expected to see the earth take fire.

A 'Gene Field story, by A. J. Fleming, in the St. Joe Times: "I shall never for-get the first time I met Field. I was, in editor of the Caldwell Citizen, an inde pendent weekly paper published at Kings ton, Mo. That was the year of the Greeley campaign. Major Gentry, of Sedalia, was candidate for governor on the Tadpole ticket. Carl Schurz was stumping Missouri for Gentry, Greeley & Co. The St. Louis Democrat, a great blanket sheet, was then running, the Globe not yet having swallowed the Democrat. This great combina-tion was billed for Hamilton, Mo., for ar afternoon and evening. It was a day still remembered in Caldwell county. It was in October-cool and pleasant. Hamilton was in her best-and people came for miles to hear Schurz, B. Gratz Brown, Major Gentry, Dink Leflet and other noted speakers Field, long and thin, was with this wonderful combination, and was writing letters for the Democrat-two and three long thirty-inch columns per day-and what let ters they were; full of rich humor; sparkling sarcasm, and everything that was bright and breezy and saucy. At this time Field was a mere boy, and had made no eputation. But he was the same 'Gene Field. In some things he never changed And always alive for a practical joke. Gentry was a slow, pokey and wearisome speaker. He had been on the floor half an hour, and was good for a full hour to come Field had gotten weary and quietly left th call. In a few moments the fire bell wildly rang. Of course the meeting broke up in a mad rush. A dash was made for the door. All got out. When peace and order was declared, Field was at the hotel, the old Hamilton house (now no more), in the parlor playing and romping innocently with a balf dozen little boys and girls. Of course Field rang the bell, but no one knew it or for a moment suspected it at the time. This was one of his practical jokes."

Cash on Delivery.

From the New York Sun. William Jennings Bryan must be given credit for one thing, anyhow.—Utica Press. Our esteemed contemporary in the Oneida eservation owes an apology to Lindley Murray and to Mr. Bryan. To the gram-marian for taking English syntax by the windpipe; to the gifted Nebraska peripa-tetic for asserting or implying that he wants or will take credit. The sale of

speeches for half the gate money has already made Mr. Bryan a good deal of a plutocrat. Besides, he scorns credit. The word suggests its dreadful congener, Trust, a name more abhorred than gold.

Views of the Colonel.

From the Chicago News. Colonel Hall, of Fort Sheridan, not only entertains and expresses many ingenious and interesting opinions as to the proper method of treating private soldiers, but it is inferred from a few remarks which the colonel dropped that he could give a number of important and timely views as to the expediency of establishing a more hearty respect for military discipline in the public generally and especially in newspaper re-

As it is the highest duty of the private soldier to cheerfully yield his body to be kicked and labbed and stepped on by the superior beings who wear epaulettes, it is easy to infer that private soldiers can never be expected to live up to their highest possibilities in this respect until the body whence they are drawn-namely, the general public-is educated to finer appreciation of mar, is devoting himself assiduously to his the beauties and importance of being truly deferential to army officers. And the great obstacle in the way of this necessary education is the newspaper reporter.

It is believed that Colonel Hall would be willing to take a score or so of reporters and to inculcate into their plastic minds a just sense of the difference between a man and an army officer. He would, we are sure, address himself with great assiduity to make clear the reasons why a reporter should take off his hat and roll over whenever he sees a colonel or even a captain. The lessons would not be long. but they would be to the point, and the fort hospital would be at the services of such of the pupils as expressed a desire to continue living at the close of the school. It is not that Colonel Hall is a cruel or bloodthirsty man. He would not kick a private in the neck nor drown a reporter save for weighty cause. He does not, in any mean spirit of covetousness, begrudge even Private Hammond a whole skin. Considering a reporter merely as a fellow man, his funeral would bring no especial joy to the colonel. But when Private Hammond and the reporters set up the hideous and destructive idea that a colonel may be wrong they become the deadliest enemies of civilization and should be reformed if it costs every bone in their bodie

Good Roads Convention

From the Springfield Lader. Next month a state convention is to be held in St. Louis which is of more importance to the people as a whole than any gathering of the past decade of years. The improvement of the public highways of Missouri is a matter of such absolute necessity as that it cannot longer be deferred without positive very great loss to the public. As the prime movers in the proposed convention put it, the matter 'has resolved itself into a subject of economics. Unless Missouri prepares the best neans of transportation and communication she cannot hope to compete either intellectually or commercially with those states that do."

The forthcoming convention gives prom ise of being very largely attended, as well as dealing with a practical subject in a practical way. Among other topics to be considered are: The most feasible way for improving the public roads; the practical utilization of the labor of tramps, vagrants and prisoners in preparing stone and other material for road and street purposes, and the best methods to secure legislation for public improvements in the Fortieth general assembly of Missouri.

The system under which work upon the highways in the state has been performed wholly inefficient. It has amounted to nothing more than repairs, having no reference to permanent improvements. The result has been that in dry weather the roads were passable because there were no rains to make them otherwise; but in bad and wet weather, the very time when good roads were needed, there were none. What the public demands is a system of road improvement that will insure good highways at all seasons of the year, and in all kinds of weather. This we must have those of other states.

Republican Promises Kept.

From the Boston Herald (Ind. Dem.). The assurances which the Republican speaking as a party gave to the sound noney voters of the United States in 1896 are to be found explicitly set forth in the currency plank adopted at the St. Louis convention. It was on this plank that the party took its stand when it appealed to the honest sentiment of the country. It is by this plank that its performances are to be judged. Has the party fallen in any respect short of the promises which it made to the American people at St. Louis with regard to the currency?

All the silver and paper currency has been maintained at absolute parity with gold, and maintained, we may add, with much less disturbance of business and a much greater feeling of security in finan cial circles than existed at any time under the previous administration. In the St. Louis plank the Republican party pro claimed its opposition to the free coinage of silver except by "International agree ment with the leading commercial nations of the world," binding itself to promote such an arrangement and to preserve the existing gold standard until an internation al agreement could be obtained. Well every word of this promise has been carof fulfillment has lain with the McKinley administration.

A vast majority of the Republican party erely believe that the greenbacks are the best form of paper money ever known in the United States, infinitely superior to the bank notes that the gold Democrats de ire to substitute for them. In this belief they have, we hardly need say, the sincere upport of the Herald. For the gold Demo crats to seek to impose their currency pol cy in regard to the retirement of the greenbacks upon the great Republican party looks to us very much like an attempt of the tail to wag the dog.

The Bonsting Briton.

From the Philadelphia Press. The way in which London talk about fast trains on British railroads is amusing to Americans. The London Chronicle devotes two-thirds of a column in a recent issue to the wonderful time made on "the Great North of Scotland Company's best express." This wonderful time is by schedule two hours and fifteen minutes for eighty-seven and one-fourth miles, with ten stops. The train spoken of at such length made the distance in two hours, thirteen minutes and thirtyeight and one-half seconds, or at the rate

of not quite forty miles an hour About the same time the Pennsylvania railroad ran a train of cars from Louisville to Indianapolis, a distance of 106 miles, in 101 minutes, with five full stops and two "slow downs." The Pennsylvania train was nearly double the weight of the English train, and ran at the rate of over sixty miles an hour for 106 miles, while the British train ran at less than forty miles an hour for eighty-seven miles only A few lines recorded the run on the Pennsylvania line, because it was nothing ex traordinary for that road. But it took two-thirds of a column in a London news paper to tell of that run on a British road, which is exceeded in time by all the leading railroads of the United States.

Like comment is made over the luxurious new cars of the Southeastern railway, which are nothing more than an imitation of the regular American parlor car. In fact, it is a curious commentary on the slow progress of comforts and conveniences in railroad travel in England that the newspapers boast of conditions which are emmonplaces here.

No Pensions to Civil Servants. From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

Frugality is not frequently characteristic of the public employe; that will be admitted. There is too large an element of the smallpox."

spollsmen and politicians among them. A civil pension list would encourage the continuance of extravagant habits among such employes, habits that unfit them for their duties from day to day, even leading to premature old age. There are too many prodigals in Washington. The governmen s not obliged to increase or encourage the class, but rather to discourage it.

Testing an Eight Hour Law.

From the Chicago Post. A case of great importance has just been elaborately argued before the United States supreme court. The question involved is the power of a state legislature to pass a law fixing the duration of the workday for adults and making it a punishable offer for an employer to hire a man to labor more than the prescribed number of hours. The case has been appealed from the supreme court of Utah, which sustained the constitutionality of the Utah eight hour law for miners engaged in work in under-

The facts are as follows: An operator named Holden was convicted for employing miner for ten hours a day, contrary to the new eight hour law, and sentenced pay a fine and to serve fifty-seven days in jail. Holden, admitting the facts alleged, had pleaded not guilty-first, because the miner had voluntarily entered into the contract for the services in question; second, because the statute was repugnant to the constitution of the United States in that it deprived employer and employe of the right to contract in a lawful way for a lawful ciass legislation; and fourth, because it doprived the defendant of his property and berty without due process of law. It is plain that these exceptions are those

which would naturally be raised in any state of the Union against a law restricting the hours of adult labor. But the familiarity of the objections does not detract from them strength and validity. The supreme court of Utah, however, upheld the law and denied a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. It looked upon the eighthour law as a proper exercise of the police power of the state in protecting life, health and morals. As this is the first American case in which a state supreme court has sustained a law interfering with the right of adults to make contracts for labor, great nterest attaches to the proceedings in the federal court. The decision will turn on fundamental principles of constitutional construction and will constitute a landmark in our economic and judicial history.

The Treatment of Jurors. From the Chicago Times-Herald.

Within comparatively recent marked change in the treatment of jurors has been brought about. Not so many years ago it was customary to send a jury nto retirement to deliberate upon a verdict without paying the slightest attention to the physical wants and the personal comfort of the men. They were given nothing to eat and the limit of physical endurance soon brought a verdict or a disagreement. Nowadays jurors are treated with more onsideration. As a rule they have fair meals and passable hotel accommodations during the trial, and their greatest privation is enforced seclusion. When the case s given into their hands, however, in the event of a difference of opinion, as in the Luetgert trial, a severe physical strain sometimes is placed upon them. A jury in deadlock deserves better treatment than one which is harmonious. It is a mistake

physical discomfort of the jury room. ment upon an important issue his mind Otherwise an injustice is likely to result, It is impossible to appeal successfully to a man's reasoning faculties when he is worn out with fatigue and half asleep. It is im possible to convert a recalcitrant juror when he is half sick and ought to be under a physician's care. Good meals, good beds and good treatment furnish the best remedy for disagreements in the jury room.

attempt to starve a verdict out of a

jury, or by lack of sleep to enforce an

Tammany's Mode of Advertising Itself. From the New York Post. Tammany's lack of newspaper advocacy

has driven it to theater programmes, as street cars, as means for reaching the public eye with its "arguments." It is noticeable that in all their advertisements Croker and Sheehan avoid using the name of Tammany, and call their organization the Democracy. "Let the battle cry of Democracy," they say on the play bills, "be 'Economy and Honesty in Public Affairs,' 'Home Rule,' and 'New York for New Yorkers.' " This is certainly fit matter for the playhouse, for nothing could be better in the way of a joke. A defaulter from Buffalo shouting to have himself put in office as a "home ruler" and "New Yorker," and as the exponent of economy and honesty in public affairs, is as good bouffe as you can find on any stage. When he is doing this shouting under the orders of a man who has been living abroad in idleness and luxury for three years, or money which he made out of politics while he was boss of our city government, the fun of the thing becomes uproarious. It is not strange that no newspaper exists in the city which is equal to the task of putting these "arguments" before the public.

From the Chicago Tribune. Two wan, ghastly, foriorn specters en-countered each other unexpectedly. "Let me pass!" exclaimed one of the two

with a feeble attempt to be haughty and scernful. "I am "Trilby." "I will," replied the other, with a hollow cough, stepping aside. "I believe you are deader than I am. I'm 'The Heavenly

How True It Is. From the Cleveland Leader.

reserves her youth!"

Mrs. Dashleigh-"How well Mrs. Richley

Mrs. Dallington-"Oh, I don't regard it as at all remarkable. Paint, you know, will keep almost anything from going to Brice, the Senator's Son Brice, Brice, the senator's son,

Got a call and is on the run; When his "dough" is eaten he may be beaten:

Brice, Brice, the senator's so -New York Press.

From the Chicago Record.
"There is one good thing about the doctors' prescribing bleycles." "What is that?" "The dealer who fills the prescription

can't give us morphine by mistake." A Frosty Affair. He asked her to be his Klondike, But she misunderstood, alas! She wanted no fortune-hunter, And gave him the Chilkoot pass.

-Chicago News. No Complaint to Make. From the Chicago Tribune. "Did you have a vacation this summer Shackleford?"

"Practically. Mrs. Shackleford omitted her summer housecleaning this year." Of a Truth.

The good die young,
We are often told;
But they'd better do that
Than dye when they're old,
—Chicago Tribune. From the Detroit Free Press. "Why is it that Chumpley always buys

another new gun at the opening of the game season?" "Because the one he had the year be fore never killed anything."

"Papa, have I been assassinated?" asked my little nephew of his father; "'cause the teacher said I musn't come to school unless

I'd been assassinated, so that I couldn't get

THE SPECTRUM.

low many colors here do we see set. Like rings upon God's fingers? Some say three. Some four, some six, some seven. All

To left of red, to right of violet, Waits darkness deep as night and black as

And so we know what Noah saw we see, Nor less nor more, of God's emblazonry shred-a sign of glory known not yet. If red can glide to yellow, green to blue, What joys may yet await our wiser eyes When we awake upon a wider shore? What deep pulsations, exquisite and new: What keener, swifter raptures may sur-

Men born to see the rainbow and no more! -Cosmo Monkhouse.

THE NURSERY AT NIGHT.

The day is done, and in their cozy nest The rosy darlings lie in perfect rest; Their shining tresses softly straying o'er Those dimpled cheeks which we may once more Before we go; but let the kiss be light.

Good-night, sweet siumberers; good-night, good-night! Anon we see a smile all gently play

O'er a sweet face, then slowly die away; The little brain with fairy fancies teems, And Flossie wanders in the land of dreams There she will wander till night's shadows

Good-night, little one; God guardeth thee. She sees serener sunlight, fairer flowers, And bluer skies than grace this world of

ours. As down the silent slopes of shadow land Again she glides, her hoop in eager hand, Or may a mythic butterfly pursue. Good-night, my pretty one, till morn. Adleu.
-Philadelphia Record.

ACHIEVEMENT.

There he but few in life's estate Who reach the worldly masterhood, But many, failing to be great, Succeed in trying to be

OF CURRENT INTEREST.

-Florence L. Snow.

Dr. McGuire, of New York, according to Tip, of the Press, tells this story: "While dressing Jackson's wounded hand at the first Manassas, at the field hospital of the house, I saw President Davis ride up from Manassas. He had been told by stragglers that our army had been defeated. He stopped his horse in the middle of the stream, stood up in his stirrups (the sternest, palest face I ever saw) and cried to the great crowd of soldiers: 'I am President Davis -follow me back to the field!" General Jackson did not hear distinctly. I told him who it was and what he said. He stood up, took off his cap and cried: 'We have whipped them-they ran like sheep! Give me 10,000 men and I will take Washington

Recent research has demolished one of our cherished childhood pictures-that of the queen of Sheba. Scarcely a person exists who has not imagined her more luminback of an elephant and bringing from her fabulous country riches and riddles to the court of Solomon. It now appeaurs that the queen of Sheba came not from Arabia but from Africa, and that she was an Ethicpian. She brought Solomon spices, gold and precious stones and in Ethiopia precious stones have been found, gold still exists and spices are one of the leading exports. Moreover, the queen of Sheba is called by Josephus the queen of the Ethi-

Up to date the voters of New York have elected thirty-one mayors, although there have been, all told, ninety-one in office since the formation of the municipality The other sixty were either chosen by the ommon council or appointed to fill vacan-New York mayors are prove bially long-lived. The only one who has died in ffice since 1834, when the people began choosing them by direct vote, was William F. Havemeyer, who had served in the same osition twenty-seven years before. Nine e mayors are now living, the oldest being Daniel F. Tierman, who served away back in the fifties. He is 32 years old and ought to know beter, but will cast his ballot for

the Tiger. Speaking of the new subways, the Bos-ton Transcript says: "It is hard to realize that the street is overhead, and that the light and air that one enjoys are not the open air. Its peculiar diffusion, and the feeling that the light comes from all around one, as it does out of doors, is certainly a triumph of lighting, or engineering, or something, and its fine uniformity suggests a wish that the air and light up in Tremont street could always be as good. One ai-most envies the ticket takers, starters and other imperturbable West end functiona ries who live down there."

A correspondent throws some light on th ater history of the late ex-Senator Jon of Florida, whose death in Detroit was lately announced. It appears that after he was booked for removal to the Michigan insane subsequent to his mad infatuation for a De troit lady, who spurned his persistent at-tentions, General Alger and ex-Senator Thomas W. Palmer took pity on him and had him committed to a private asylum they bearing the expense of his care and maintenance. There he remained up to the time of his death. ,

A Glasgow man has in his garden wha he calls a "tree clock." Fir trees are plan-ed in such positions that one of them w shade a portion of the house at every h of sunlight. For example, at 9 o'clock the morning the "9 o'clock tree" shades the dining room, while, as the sunlight changes the "10 o'clock tree" shades the room above or the room adjoining it, and so on throug the day. On a sunny day this "tree clock insures a succession of shady places rour the house.

A New York woman who has no faith i banks wrapped her savings, amounting \$146, in an old skirt, jammed it under h mattress and went out shopping. Whe she arrived at the store she caused commotion by shouting that she had bee robbed. She ran to a newspaper office an inserted an advertisement of the heart breaking quality and went home. The she remembered where she had hidden he roll. And-that's all.

An interesting case was decided last wee in Naugatuck, Conn. A man who refuse to assist a policeman in making an arr of a troublesome prisoner based his refus on the ground that, as he was an alien, t could not be legally called upon to assis in enforcing the laws of this country. was arrested and fined \$10 and costs in the borough court, the judge holding that while a resident of this country, he was subject to its laws.

The federal life saving service had hard year's work from June 30, 1895. June 30, 1897. In that period it was call on to go to the rescue of 809 disabled ve sels, 53 of which were totally lost. Of the 1.45 persons carried on these storm beate ships, all but 55 were brought safe ashore, while cargoes amounting to ove \$5,000,000 in value were rescued from the waves. All these services were performed to the services were perform at a cost of only \$1,473,913.

The London newspaper that has be dropping the letter "u" in words like lab and color and spelling "program" witho the "me" is now overwhelmed with prote from readers against this surrender to demoralizing Americanism in spellir Such butchery of the English tongue, the argue, should never be condoned.

One of the important officials of the Ge man court is said to be the "imper pants stretcher." As the emperor has or 100 pairs of trousers, and changes the with considerable regularity, the position far from being a sinecure